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All letters on business connected with this office must be post paid to A. L. Price.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 224.

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NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and the [illegible] closes at 4 P. M.

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[illegible] Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 2 P. M.

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TAYLOR'S Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Hardin's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW Mail, via Topsail Sound, Stump S. and Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannermen's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday at eight P. M.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
VISS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APOTHECARY
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
R. N. Desbrow, Esq., New York.
Rob't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,
Corner of Front Market and Dock, two doors East of Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.

E. J. SMITH.
(Late of the firm of Sanborn & Smith.)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

A. A. EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has [illegible] town of Wilmington, N. C., and will be found at his office, opposite the [illegible]
Will attend also to practice in the Courts of Bladen and Duplin counties.

Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and may be found at his office on the corner of Princess and Second streets, Nixon's building.

EDWD CANFIELD.

Wilmington, N. C. March 24, 1848.

☞ Pursuant to notice given to claims under the various *Extra Bounty Laws* passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—[2-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. B. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings. WM A GWYER.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF GOODS.

Just received, per schr. David Hale, from New York:—Bleached shirtings, India drills, Lacina do, Cant do, Brandis, crash, cambric, Irish linen, bleached jeans, [illegible] checks, bed tick, blankets, plaid linsey, ginghams, Turkey red yarn, vestings, Hollands, shawls, alpaca, hose (assorted,) suspenders, black silk cravats, silk handkerchiefs, colored table cloths, flannels (red & white,) mixed satinetts, cadet mixture, Kentucky jeans, prints (various patterns) Carolina stripes, shirt buttons, pocket combs, plaid jeans, blue cotton yarn, unbleached shirting, umbrellas, Allendale sheeting 24 yards wide, kerseys, cotton handkerchiefs, cashmeres, delaines, lama cloths, chene plaids, &c. &c. For sale by

Oct 13 E. J. BERNARD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the large store formerly occupied by C. W. Bradley, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon customers. He has in store, for sale very low, all kinds of dry goods and groceries, and a good stock of Hardware and cutlery, 10 bbls. old Manongahela Whisky, 20 bbls. old Apple Brandy, and in a few days will have a good stock of Wines and French Brandys. OWEN HOLME.

Nov. 24, 1848—[11-tf

BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by

O13] Wm. A. GWYER.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that commodious brick building, on Market street, lately occupied by Mr. L. D. Chenry, and re-furnished it in a new and complete style, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in the best manner. Determined to spare no pains to insure the comfort and convenience of his Boarders, he appeals to a liberal public for a share of their patronage. JAMES S. WREN.

Wilmington N. C. Nov. 10, 1848—[9-6mos

RAISINS—RAISINS.

In whole and half boxes. For sale by

WM. A GWYER.

IN STORE & FOR SALE VERY LOW,
10 Hhds Superior Brown Sugar, 25 Bags Laguyra and St Domingo Coffee; 20 Bags Rio do; 20 Bbls Apple Brandy, &c., &c. O. HOLMES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times as per [illegible] and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickness or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla is, that it [illegible] it eradicates the disease from the system, but it *creates new pure and healthy blood*; it is one of the very best purifying agents [illegible]

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, leading towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored to that pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial**. As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured—Cleanses and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Coughs, Catarrh, Coughs, Hemorrhage, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured. Spitting Blood.

New York, April 28, 1847

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to work and feel quite healthy. I recommend it to all, and by doing [illegible] You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant.

WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq. one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for many years with rheumatism; consequently, the utmost distress in my limbs, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla & they have done me more good than a thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to refer to the benefit of this office. Yours, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested this Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county. *Peckham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—My little girl seven years old has been afflicted several years with Fits, we tried almost every thing for her, but without success at last concluded we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was a very delicate child, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did for it not only relieved her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits to the great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Ulcers, obstructions, piles, [illegible] and [illegible] from whatever cause it may arise, no matter whether the result of indiscretion, or causes, produced by irregularity, [illegible] of life. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. [illegible] all sickness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy in order its influence. Females suffering [illegible] weakness of the [illegible] is the great cause of barrenness. [illegible] and especially [illegible] of so delicate a [illegible] certain effects of every morbid [illegible] [illegible] that kind of cases [illegible] Married Ladies. Thirty [illegible] To Mothers and Married Ladies. Thirty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico.—[It appropriates, for the payment of the instalment, with interest, which falls due to Mexico on the 30th May next, $3,000,000—for the instalment, with interest, which falls due on the 30th May, 1850, $3,540,000.]—The bill was read, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, from the committee on territories, reported, in conformity with the instructions of the House, a bill of twenty sections, organizing the territorial government of California, establishing also the principles of the ordinance of 1787, in regard to slavery. The bill includes, with the boundaries of the new territories, all of Upper California for the present, but authorizes its future division into two territories—provides for the election of a delegate to Congress, a territorial council and House of Representatives—for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of Governor, Secretary, Attorney, and Judges—and that all the persons on the Pacific, within the boundaries of the territories, shall constitute one collection district, with a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The bill was read, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on foreign affairs to consider and report what alterations are necessary in our consular system in the Chinese and Turkish empires, and whether any of our consuls there, or the houses with which they are connected are engaged in any trade in violation of the laws of those empires.

Mr. White offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the value, including the soil, of the public property at Governor's Island, in New York harbor, with a view to the transfer of that island to the State of New York. Adopted.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cobb, resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Vinton, returning the various portions of the President's message to appropriate committees. Mr. Fisher concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Lahm, of Ohio, and Mr. Washington Hunt. Without coming to any conclusion on the resolutions, or the amendments proposed yesterday, the committee rose; and, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 22 —In the *Senate*, Mr. Douglass introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to the State of Maryland all of the District not occupied by the public grounds and public buildings.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what alterations, if any, are necessary in our consular system in the Turkish and Chinese Empires, and whether any of our Consuls, or the houses with which they are connected, are engaged in any trade, in violation of the laws of those Empires. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, introduced a bill, granting to the State of Louisiana — acres of the public lands for purposes of internal improvement. The bill was twice read and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Benton, at his own request, was excused from further serving as chairman of the military committee. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the next member in order in the committee, was appointed chairman.

On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Tuesday next.

Mr. Allen inquired of the committee on printing, when they were to have the reports from the Departments, none of which, he said, had yet been laid upon the tables of the Senators. The chairman being absent, no reply was made

A message was received from the President, by Mr. J. Knox Walker, private secretary, informing the Senate that he had approved and signed several private bills therein named.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, and several were taken up, but none finally disposed of.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill providing for the draining of the Everglades in Florida. It was again informally passed over.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson submitted a resolution, which lies on the table, calling on the President to communicate a dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated Berlin, Dec. 17th, 1845, relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, together with any maps which accompany the same.

After some other unimportant business was disposed of, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr Tallmadge presented a memorial from George Wilkes, of the city of New York, for the construction of a National railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House went into committee of the whole, with a view to take up the private calendar, Mr. McClelland in the chair.

A large number of private bills were considered, reported to the House and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, furnishing statistics of coal, required by a resolution of the House.

Also, a communication from the Postmaster General, with the report of Mr. Hobbie, called for in a resolution of the House yesterday.

A report was made from the committee on printing, in reference to certain books printed by order of Congress, and authorized, at the last session, to be delivered to members, a portion of which, the clerk of the House states, are not now in the possession of Congress.

The report concludes with a resolution authorizing the clerk to purchase these books of the booksellers. A spirited debate ensued, and the resolution was adopted. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 28.—The *Senate* was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Tuesday.

In the *House*, after the reading of the journal, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to Wednesday next.

Mr Rockwell, of Connecticut, then moved to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Mr. Pettit moved an adjournment.

The ayes and noes were demanded on the latter motion, but not ordered, one fifth of a quorum not voting, and the motion to adjourn was then negatived, 57 to 66. The question recurring on Mr. Rockwell's motion, the vote stood 71 to 26—no quorum.

Mr. Wentworth moved a call of the House.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment, and upon this last motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—ayes 68, noes 101. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Rockwell's motion was then decided in the affirmative.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Boyd in the chair, and considered the private bills which was reported to the House and passed. Then, after the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Meade, calling on the President for certain correspondence between Mr. Wise, our former Minister, and Mr. Gordon, our former Consul, at Rio Janeiro, in relation to the African slave-trade —the House adjourned.

Temperance Celebration.—The Washingtonian Temperance Association of Wilmington had a public celebration, on Christmas day—Mr. E. A. Cushing delivered an address before the Society, in the Rev. Mr. McDaniel's Baptist Church. The address is favorably spoken of as one admirably suited to the occasion.—*Chronicle.*

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Dec. 15, 1848.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Patterson presented a petition from citizens of Caldwell, &c. praying the erection of a new County. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary committee, made a number of reports which were acted on by the Senate. On his motion, that committee was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial from the citizens of Duplin, praying the abolition of the freehold qualifications for Senatorial voters; and also from the further consideration of the memorial in relation to a tax on Pedlars.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Duplin memorial was laid on the table; and the memorial in relation to the tax on Pedlars was referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution, instructing the committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of empowering the County Courts to lay a tax in their respective Counties for the School Fund, equal to that furnished by the Literary Board. Adopted.

Mr. Reich introduced a bill, supplemental to an act passed at this session, to divide Stokes county; which was read first time, and referred to the Judiciary committee; and Mr. Joyner a bill, making better and more suitable provision for *femes covert;* which was read the first time.

The two Houses then voted for Comptroller of State. The Senate vote was as follows:—Maj W. J. Clarke, 25; W. F Collins 25.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the House of Commons, were read the first time and passed.

The bill to amend the act of 1846-'47, providing for a re-assessment of the lands in this State, and a more accurate enlistment of taxable polls, was read a third time and passed; and the bill to amend the 17th section of the revenue laws of this State, was read a second time and passed.

The two Houses voted for seven Councillors of State. The Senate vote was as rollows: Lewis Bond 25; Joshua Tayloe 25; N. T. Green 25; John Winslow 25; Adolphus Erwin 25; Charles L. Paine 25; Thomas N. Cameron 24; Oliver D. Fitts 24; Josiah O. Watson 24; Jesse R. Siler 24; George Williamson 24; Wm. Norfleet 24; and Wm. F. Martin 23.

Mr. Gilmer moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote forthwith for a U. S. Senator. Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, moved to amend this motion by striking out "forthwith," and inserting on the "3d day of January next." The Senate refused to strike out—yeas 23, nays 26.

Mr. Rogers then offered the following amendment: "And that in said election each member should vote according to the wishes of his constituents, as expressed in his election on the 3d of August last." Mr. Halsey moved to amend this, by striking out the word "*his*," immediately before the word "election," and inserting the word "*the*," which did not prevail.

Pending these various motions, a running debate took place between Messrs. Thomas, of Haywood, Joyner, Gilmer, and Rogers.

Pending the question on Mr. Roger's amendment, the Senate adjournd.

In the *House*, Mr. Brown presented a Memorial from citizens of Sampson in reference to Justices of the Peace.

On motion of Mr. Oglesby, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law in reference to Constables and other county officers.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing the report of the Board of Internal Improvements; which was sent to the Senate and ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. J. Person, a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. in this State.

Mr. Oglesby offered the following resolutions:

Be it Resolved as the sense of this House, that the constitution of this State be altered and amended in the following particulars, to wit:

1st. So as to dispense with the freehold qualification of members in both Houses of the Assembly.

2d. So as to provide that the Senatorial district shall hereafter be laid off by the General Assembly, according to the free white population of the State, and not in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the State.

3d. So as to provide that after allowing to each county one member in the House of Commons, that in making the appointment of the balance of the members, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of free white population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire free white population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the members assigned to said counties.

Mr. Rayner said that those resolutions seemed to cover the whole ground, embracing the whole question of the alteration of the constitution. He hoped it would be altered in some way.

Mr. Oglesby then added the following:

Be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be referred to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Kelly moved that the resolutions be rejected, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called, when the vote stood 64 yeas, 48 nays.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Rayner then moved to take up from the table Mr. Sheek's bill providing for an alteration in the constitution.

The bill provides for calling a convention to alter the constitution, it being first submitted to the people of the State whether they will order a convention to be held or not.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Rayner, Courts, Stanly, and Sheek, Mr. Rayner's substitute was ordered to be printed and the whole bill laid on the table.

The House then voted for Comptroller as follows: Collins 60, Clarke 57.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a number of engrossed bills passed by that body, which were severally read a first time.

Mr. Keen, from the committee to superintend the election of Comptroller, reported that Mr. Collins had received 85 votes and Mr. Clarke 82; the former was declared duly elected.

Saturday, Dec. 16.—In the *Senate*, after the Journal of yesterday had been read, the Speaker announced the unfinished business, being the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Rogers to Mr. Gilmer's resolution.

Mr. Gilmer moved to strike out and amend as follows: "That the Senator to be voted for shall reflect the political opinions of a majority of the people of the State."

Here a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rogers, Gilmer, Shepard, and Speight, participated.

Mr. Smith presented a bill to amend an act now in force on the subject of Common Schools. Read and referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Rogers a bill to amend an act passed in 1844-'45, in relation to guardians and wards. Read and referred to Judiciary committee.

A number of private bills were read a third time and passed.

The two Houses then voted for a Senator of the U. S. for six years from and after the 4th of March next. The Senate vote was as follows:

For George E. Badger—Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Halsey, Hargrove, Joyner, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Rowland, Smaw, Smith, Thomas, of Davidson, Thompson, of Bertie, Willey, Washington, Woodfin, and Worth—24.

For James B. Shepard—Messrs. Berry, Drake, Graham, Spicer, Thompson, of Wake, Walker, and Watson—7.

For Wm. B. Shepard—Messrs. Speaker, Bethel, Bower, Collins, Murchison, and Wooten—6.

For Thomas L. Clingman—Messrs. Ashe, Reich, Speight, Thomas, of Haywood, and Ward—5.

For W. F. Leak—Messrs. Conner, Exum, and Hester—3.

For J. J. McKay—Messrs. Faison and Rogers—2.

For W. N. Edwards—Messrs. Hawkins and Moye—2.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard voted for Mr. Rayner.

The two Houses also voted for a Judge of the Superior Court—John W. Ellis, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Battle being in nomination. The Senate vote was as follows: Ellis, 25; Battle, 24.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, offered a Resolution instructing the committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of amending the law by which escheated property goes to the University, so that it may pass to the Common School Fund. Adopted.

Mr. Speight offered a Resolution instructing the Finance committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on billiard tables from five hundred to three hundred dollars.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, Calvin Edney, Esq., member elect from Yancey county to fill the vacancy, appeared, and having been duly qualified, took his seat.

Mr. McIntosh, from the committee to superintend the election of Councillors of State, reported that Messrs. Bond, Tayloe, Green, Payne, Allison, Erwin and Winslow were duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Speaker laid before the House certain papers in reference to the contested election from Surry, which were referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. Courts, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Superior Court Judge to-day at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Brown, a bill making compensation to jurors in the county of Sampson in certain cases.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to provide for taking depositions of witnesses to be read in suits pending in Courts in other States.

The hour having arrived to go into an election for U. S. Senator, the House proceeded to vote accordingly.

Mr A. Gamble presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Wilkes, Surry, and Iredell, praying for the establishment of a new county by the name of Williams.

Mr. Mebane from the committee on Finance presented a bill to provide for the payment of the debts of the State, due the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, and other debts due on account of endorsement by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mr. Cherry introduced a resolution instructing the Treasurer to furnish the House with certain statements.

Mr. Dobbin, a bill, accompanied with a memorial, to establish the Bank of Fayetteville; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walser, from the committee to superintend the election of U. S. Senator, reported that no one had received a majority of all the votes polled, and there was therefore no election.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Superior Court.

Mr. Newsom, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of Superior Court Judge, reported the joint vote of the two Houses as follows: John W. Ellis, 85; Wm. H. Battle, 82. Mr. Ellis having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 18 —In the *Senate*, Mr Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was re-committed the bill to form a new County called Watauga, with instructions, made a report, which, with the bill, lies over.

The Chair laid before the Senate a deposition from the County of Orange, in relation to the contested election. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee to whom so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Day of Thanksgiving was referred, reported a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, which lies over.

Several private bills and resolutions passed their second and third readings, and also a resolution in relation to the State's claim against the General Government. To suppress Vice, provides that all Ten Pin or other Bowling alleys for public use and profit shall be licensed on payment of $50. The bill was amended so as to read, a bill to increase the revenue of the State.

Messrs Patterson and Walker asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Swamp Lands, which was granted, and Messrs Halsey and Thompson, of Bertie, appointed in their room.

Mr Rowland called up a bill to clear out and improve Lumber river, in Richmond and Robeson, which was amended on his motion, and, after debate, rejected—ayes 18, noes 28.

Mr Gilmer offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Houses, *sine die*, on the 6th of January next; which passed as follows—yeas 31, nays 15. So the resolution was adopted

Mr Joyner introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to whom was referred the Governor's Message relating to a Rail Road from Raleigh to Charlotte, to inquire into the expediency of commencing said work at Weldon. Adopted.

Mr Thomas, of Davidson, moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into the election of a United States Senator.

Mr Rogers moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr Lillington called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows—yeas 24, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, a message was received from the Senate transmitting several engrossed bills; amongst them a bill providing for a re-assessment of lands in the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Williams, of New Hanover, presented a memorial praying for the emancipation of a slave, Washington. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Hayman introduced a resolution to refer so much of the report of the President of the Literary Fund as relates to Swamp Lands, to the Committee on Swamp Lands. Adopted.

Mr Brogden presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, authorizing a Slave in the County of Wayne to emancipate his wife and children. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Taylor, of Nash, introduced a bill to amend the 17th section of the 35th chapter Revised Statutes. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, reported that the Committee had considered the resolution instructing them to enquire into the propriety of taxing Ten Pin Alleys, and that they sent a bill to the Senate on this subject.

The same gentleman reported back to the House, and begged to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the propriety of allowing the Banks of the State to issue small notes. Concurred in.

Mr Barringer, in the absence of Mr Paine, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back to the House, with amendment, the bill to suppress traffic with slaves, and recommended the passage of the same. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading. Also, with amendment, the bill respecting duties of Sheriffs. The bill, with amendment, passed its 2d reading.

Mr Courts, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the bill concerning Weights and Measures. Passed its 2d reading.

Mr Courts reported to the House the bill to amend an act to tax the venders of foreign made carriages, and proposed a substitute, which was adopted. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading.

Mr Rayner, from Committee on Internal Improvement, reported back to the House, with amendment, the bill to amend an act to incorporate a Canal and Turnpike Company, and recommended the passage of the same. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading.

The same gentleman reported favorably to the bill to improve Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville. The bill passed its 2d reading.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—the bill to increase the revenue of the State—and stated that the question would be on the amendments offered by the Committee on Finance.

Mr Mebane, Chairman of the Committee, went into a brief explanation of the reasons of the Committee for recommending the proposed amendments.

Mr Caldwell, of Guilford, addressed the House at some length, in support of the original bill, and in opposition to the amendments.

On motion of Mr Stanly, [Mr Caldwell having given way,] the bill was laid upon the table, in order that the House might receive a message from the Senate. Carried.

The message, which proposed to go into the election of U. S. Senator, was, on motion of Mr Love, laid on the table.

Mr Rayner then moved to take up the bill just laid on the table.

The motion prevailed, and Mr Caldwell concluded his remarks.

On motion of Mr Stanly, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Shepard presented the memorial of Wm. Glover and others, in reference to the navigation of the waters of the Albermarle where Fisheries are situated. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Shepard, from the select committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor relative to the extension of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to Charlotte, reported a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad company, and for other purposes. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee on Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred several petitions from Rutherford and Burke, and so much of the Governor's message as relates to those Lands, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee Lands; which passed its 1st reading, and was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying report.

Mr. Rogers presented a Preamble and Resolutions, requesting information of the Governor in relation to the interest of the State in, and its liabilities for, Railroad Companies, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, a bill to confer upon Courts certain powers over imprisoned Lunatics; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bower moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to clear out and improve Lumber river, was rejected; which obtained, and, on motion of Mr. Rowland, the bill was recommitted to the committee on Internal improvements.

On motion of Mr Davidson, a message was sent to the House, proposing to vote for U. S Senator to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Ferebee from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency Chas. Manly, reported that they had discharged their duty, and that it was the pleasure of the Governor elect to meet the two Houses on the 1st day of January.

Mr. Dancy, from the committee on private bills, reported favorably to the bill to incorporate Union Chapter No. 17 in the County of Duplin. Passed 2d reading.

Also, favorably to the bill to empower the Justices of the Peace to sell the Poor House in said County. Passed 2d reading.

Mr. Hicks, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution in favor of the growers of Irish Potatoes, reported back to the House the resolution, and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Rayner, from the select committee to whom was referred the expediency of enclosing the Public lots and repairing the Governor's House, reported a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Williamson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Swamp Lands, to inquire into the propriety of grading certain lands. Adopted.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution instructing the Speaker of the House of Commons to inform Mr. J. W. Ellis of his election as Judge of the Superior Court, and inquire of him whether he accepts of the appointment.

Mr. Courts opposed the resolution in a very animated speech. Mr. Stanly replied, but before he had concluded, the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the orders of the day—the bill to increase the Revenueo f the State, and the bill providing for an Insane Assylum.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, the Revenue bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Mebane moved to lay the bill for Insane Asylum on the table. Lost.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment to 5th Sect. of the bill, which was rejected.

Mr. Stanly offered an amendment to the 1st Sect. by inserting the names of the Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced an amendment to strike out Raleigh and insert after "and situated" "at such place as shall hereafter be designated by a supplimental act." Adopted.

Mr. Stanly introduced an amendment to 2d Sect. to strike out "or unhewn stone." Adopted.

Mr. Kelly moved to strike out 5th Sect.—Mr. Hicks moved an amendment to come in after 5th Sect., provided the cost of said Building shall not exceed $30,000. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Kelly's motion to strike out, and prevailed.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Then, on motion of Mr. Spivey, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Walker, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances to whom was referred the bill to amend the existing laws relative to the inspection of Turpentine, reported the same with amendment. Lies over.

Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor elect, reported that Gov. Manly would be ready to appear before both Houses of the Legislature, and take the oath of office, on the 1st of January next.

Mr. Speight presented a resolution of inquiry in relation to Deeds of Trust, &c. which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moye presented a bill to incorporate Tossnot Depot and Hickory Grove, in Edgecombe, into a Town by the name of Wilson —passed 1st reading.

Mr. Drake, a bill to increase the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendants of Common Schools. Referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Spicer a bill to revive an act passed in 1842, entitled an act to incorporate a town at the County seat of Onslow, by the name of Jacksonville. Passed its first reading.

The Chair announced a message from the House agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to vote for United States Senator to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Chair announced a message from the Governor transmitting a communication in relation to procuring and preserving Colonial Documents in England, which, on motion of Mr. Washington, was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike road from Salisbury West, was made the order of the day for to morrow.

The select committee on the Governor's message in relation to the Colonial history of the State, are, Messrs. Shepard, Ashe, Halsey, Graham, and Bethel.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to authorize a further taxation on suits at law, reported the same without amendment, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the Senate took up the bill to amend the 15th Section of the 102d Chapter of the Revised Code, in relation to the collection and management of the Revenue of the State.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the two Houses proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator, Mr. Badger being the only regular candidate in nomination. 165 votes. Badger 82, the balance scattering;—no election. The two Houses again voted for U. S. Senator;—no election Another election was immediately had, when 165 votes were cast, of which Mr. Badger received 83, and was declared to be elected U. S. Senator for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

The Senator soon after adjorned.

In the *House*, Mr Biggs moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint select committee, to take into consideration the propriety of altering the time for holding the Gubernatorial Election. Carried.

Mr Hicks introduced an amendment to the 1st section, 64th Chap. Rev. Stat. Referred to Judiciary committee.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 2d January. Laid on the table.

Mr Newsom introduced a Resolution in favor of Hall and Kincey. Referred to committee on Claims.

Mr Williamson presented a bill, appropriating $1500, for the purpose of clearing out certain Swamps in Columbus county. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Green, of Granville, presented a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of so amending the Law, as to prevent House-breaking in the day time. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr Stanly moved that the Resolution introduced by him, on yesterday, relative to the right of Mr Ellis, the *late* member from Rowan, to retain his seat, be now taken up. Carried.

[Here a debate ensued, in which Mr Stanly and Mr Courts were the principal actors. Our limits will not permit us to give the remarks. After the two speakers had concluded, the committee appointed to superintend the election of U. S. Senator, made a report.—For the result, see Senate proceedings]

Thursday, Dec. 21.—In the *Senate*, Mr Shepard, from the committee on Education, reported a blll, which lies over.

Mr Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to secure the title to lands sold under execution, with amendments. Lies over.

Mr Smaw, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred the subject of reducing the tax on Billiard tables, made a report, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

The Chair announced a message from the House transmitting the resignation of the Hon. Wm. H. Battle as a Judge of the Supreme Court: Also, a message from the Governor, in relation to Cherokee Lands, which was referred to the committee on Cherokee Lands.

Resolution in relation to a day of Public Thanksgiving, passed its 3d reading.

The bill to amend the law regulating the inspection of Turpentine, passed its second reading.

Mr Walker moved to take up the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name Watauga, which was agreed to, and the bill read the second time.

A considerable discussion took place upon this bill, and several propositions were made to amend it, one offered by Mr Shepard obtaining, after which the bill passed its second reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, being the bill to lay off a Turnpike Road from Salisbury West to the line of the State of Georgia.

A discussion ensued; when, without any final action, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr Ferebee, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency, Gov. Manly, reported that he would be in readiness to take the prescribed oaths of Office on the 1st of January next.

A communication was received from his Honor, Judge Battle, tendering his resignation as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect upon the 30th inst.

Two bills—the one concerning Registers and the other with regard to the Revenue of the State—were transmitted from the Senate, and the concurrence of the House requested. Passed their first reading.

Mr Courts moved the further consideration of the resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Beaufort, in relation to the seat of Judge Ellis. Agreed to.

After a short and spirited discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Stanly, Courts, S. J. Person, Satterthwaite, and Long—and during the progress of which, Mr Walser took occasion to explain his own peculiar situation on the premises, Mr Stanly moved that the resolution lie upon the table for the present. Negatived by Ayes 47; Nays 63.

Mr. Steele moved its indefinite postponement. Carried by Ayes 66; Nays 40.

A message was received from the Treasurer, communicating certain information in relation to Population of the Counties of the State, &c.; which, on motion, was ordered to be printed. Also—a message from the Governor, in relation to the election of Trustees for the University. Also—sundry messages from the Senate, transmitting Bills and requesting concurrence.

Mr Mebane moved to take up the Bill respecting the Finances of the State—provides for the payment of the debts of the State, incurred by endorsements for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The hour of the day set apart for the consideration of the bill for establishing a Hospital for the Insane, having arrived, Mr Rayner proceeded, at considerable length, to address the House upon the general merits of the same, earnestly urging its adoption.

Mr Rayner then moved an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a Hospital—said sum to be derived from the proceeds of a biennial tax of 2½ cents on every $100 worth of property, and 7½ cents on every poll.

Mr Caldwell, of Guilford, was opposed to the method of raising the sum—though no man, on the face of the earth, was more heartily in favor of so philanthropic an object as the erection of this Hospital. He subsequently, however, in order to avoid embarassment of the project, withdrew his objections.

Mr Keen, of Rockingham, moved to strike out $100,000 and insert $50,000. Negatived.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of Mr Rayner's amendment—it was negatived by Ayes 44; Nays 66.

Mr Steele then moved a further amendment, appropriating $50,000, to be paid out of the Public Treasury. Mr Martin, of Franklin, moved an amendment to the amendment, appropriating $25,000!

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

Steam Boat Excursion.—A number of strangers, among whom were several members of the Legislature, with a large number of gentlemen and ladies, went on an excursion, on Tuesday, in the Company's steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Marshall. The boat proceeded down the river and went 12 or 15 miles beyond the bar, and returned about nine o'clock, at night.—*Commercial.*

The President's message was carried from Baltimore to Philadelphia by government express in four minutes less than three hours, the quickest time, probably, ever made between the two cities.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 29, 1848.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Since we last had the pleasure of addressing you, friendly reader, Christmas day, 1848, has passed over both of us. We hope that our friends and patrons, one and all, have had a merry time of it. We wish them all a happy New Year. May they increase in wealth, numbers, and usefulness, and live to take the "*Journal*" a thousand years. Sadness, it is true, is mixed with *our* rejoicing, but no return of this happy season has ever presented *them* with so much reason for congratulation. Peace, plenty, and prosperity, individual and political, every where surround us. Happy in a system of laws, which, with the largest liberty compatible with good order and government, yet combines elements of sufficient strength and expansion our country is also blessed with untold agricultural and mineral wealth. Presenting within its limits every variety of climate and scenery—its citizens are no less distinguishable for every shade of difference in origin and opinion. Considering the felicitous reconciliation and harmony of so many discordant materials, we might almost regard this season as a political anniversary, in which, without profanation, we may call upon our country to rejoice and be glad, for the influence of Religion in her present prosperity; and wish her a new year full of equal honor and of equal progress with the last.

THE PASSING YEAR.

The year whose sands are now so rapidly diminishing, will probably be regarded, in the future days of our Republic, as one of the most important and remarkable in its history. Events have been crowded into its narrow space—changes have been effected—revolutions have been achieved, which are unequalled as well in the rapidity of their succession, as in the superior importance of their results, to any that have preceded them. The American Union have acquired an importance and prestege in the eyes of the world, which no human institution or empire has ever before enjoyed. Abroad we have seen Kingdoms overturned, and the solid superstructure of empires, whose base seemed welded in the prejudices and associations of centuries, has crumbled, almost in a moment, before an unseen but majestic power. Change is everywhere impressed upon the fate of Nations.—But while such continues to be the apparent destiny of the institutions of the old world, every omen is favourable to the continued prosperity and permanence of those of the new. The principles of the Revolution, have ceased to be speculative. The system of government which it established has lost the character of an experiment. The new year will find a lasting fact, a ready illustration, a living example of the power and capacity of an intelligent people.

When the present Executive retires to Nashville, he will enjoy the proud satisfaction of having contributed by his administration of public affairs, more effectually to the present prosperity and reputation of the United States than any former one. Whether we regard the importance of the measures which have occupied his Cabinet, or the success which have attended their counsels, during the last four years, it must be conceded to embrace the most brilliant chapter in our commercial, financial, and military history. Without any of the reputation for talents enjoyed by Jefferson, before his elevation to the Presidency, Mr. Polk has done more than that Executive, to impress upon the policy of the government, the peculiar tenets of Democratic Republicanism. His course and views have been in strict accordance with all the doctrines of that school, and we may yet see cause to point to him as their brightest examplar.

The people of Europe have seen with surprise, the elasticity of the powers of our government and the capacity of an obscure citizen, to wield them not only with success, but with signal intelligence and ability.

OUR TWO RAIL ROADS.

At our request we have been furnished (by a gentleman familiar with its features,) the following synopsis of a bill which was reported to our Legislature, on Friday last, for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, and to aid in the construction of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. The Bill, as reported by the Committee on Finance, (being a joint Committee from the Senate and Commons,) contains the following provisions: That the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company be authorized to issue bonds payable ten years after the maturity of the bonds now outstanding, which are endorsed by the State—and these bonds so issued, after being also endorsed by the State, to be given in substitution for the present existing bonds, and their payment, ultimately, with the payment semi-annually of the accruing interest, to be secured by a mortgage of the entire property of the Company, except their Steam Boats and their wharf in Charleston. This Company are then authorized to borrow money sufficient to purchase heavy iron for their entire road, and to secure the payment of the sum borrowed for this purpose, they are, (if it be necessary,) to mortgage their road and all their effects; and the bill declares that this second mortgage shall be preferred to the one first given to indemnify the State.

The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company are then authorised to subscribe for stock in the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, not exceeding 3000 shares—and to enable them to make such subscription, the Treasurer of the State, is directed to transfer to the Directory of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, one half of the shares of the capital stock of said Company, now held by the State.

The Thalians.—The first performance, this season, of the Thalian Association of this town, took place on Friday night last. We learn that the house was pretty well filled, and the pieces selected for the evening, "The Wife" and the "Spectre Bridegroom," were well played.

Masonic.—St. John's Lodge No. 1, and Concord Chapter No. 1, celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on Wednesday last. The day was wet and disagreeable, but notwithstanding this a respectable number of the order turned out in procession, and marched to the M. E Church, where, as we learn, an address was delivered by Mr. Thos. Loring, Editor of the Commercial.

Hospital for the Insane.—Our dates from Raleigh are up to the 27th inst. We learn from the *Register* of the above date, that the bill making liberal appropriations for the erection of an Insane Institution, has passed the House of Commons, and that the bill will doubtless pass the Senate.

The *Register* says, that "the speech of Mr. Dobbin, in favor of the Bill, on Friday morning last, was one of the most touchingly beautiful efforts that we have ever heard. Its noble and eloquent conception, impressive delivery, and the circumstances which prompted and attended it—all combined to render it truly worthy of the occasion. We shall, in all probability, have the pleasure of laying Mr. D.'s remarks before our readers, and if so, we commend them (and the other speeches upon this subject) to the perusal of all good and humane men. The speeches of Messrs. Rayner and Dobbin are, we learn, to be published in Pamphlet form."

As the business of the late firm of Price & Fulton must be closed, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fulton, we would respectfully request all persons indebted to the establishment to send in their dues at as early a date as practicable.

☞Edward Cantwell, Esq., of this town, has been appointed, by his Excellency, the Governor of Florida, a Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for that State.

Lectures.—Rev. Geo. Copway, a Chipeway Indian Chief, lectured to crowded houses in this town on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, on the manners and customs of his tribe.

☞In order to bring up our Congressional and Legislative synopsis, we have omitted several articles intended for this number, amongst them the continuation of our remarks on N. Carolina Internal Improvements.

☞By reference to our legislative proceedings, it will be seen that G. E. Badger has been re-elected United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Fort Johnson.—Company E., of the 2nd Artillery, under command of Capt. Marchant and Lieut. Carlisle, are now at Fort Johnson, having been stationed there by orders.

Commissioners' Election —The annual election of Commissioners for the town of Wilmington, will take place on next Monday, 1st January, 1849.

Plank Roads —The Raleigh Standard of the 20th inst., contains a communication over the signature of "Cape Fear," on the subject of Plank Roads, their costs, &c. We shall take pleasure in spreading the article before our readers as soon as we can find room for it.

The Judiciary Committee, in the U. S. Senate, to which is referred Mr. Douglass' bill for the

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From the following article, which we copy from the Washington Union of the 25th inst., it will be seen that intense excitement prevails at the seat of government on the slavery question; and that an important meeting was held by the Southern members on the subject, in the Senate chamber, on last Friday evening, to take the proper steps in defence of Southern rights. This disturbance of the harmony of the House has grown out of Mr. Gott's instructions to the District Committee to report a bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The Southern members have acted with coolness and deliberation, and the character of their proceedings, so far as we are enabled to judge from the reports we have seen, foreshadows much firmness and determination, to resist every attempt of the fanatics upon our sacred rights. We are proud to see that party politics are laid aside by the Southern members in this important matter, and that both Democrat and Whig are found acting in concert and harmony with each other. But to the extract:—

THE MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Shortly after the passage of the resolution by the House of Representatives, without necessity, instructing the Committee on the Territories to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill excluding slavery from *New Mexico* and *California*—without necessity, for the same committee had reported a similar bill at the last session, in the absence of instructions; and the majority had thus shown an impatience to manifest its hostility to the rights of the South and the compromises of the constitution; and when it was followed up by the motion to lay on the table the bill of Mr. Giddings, providing for taking the sense not only of the free negroes, but of the slaves also, upon the question whether slavery should exist in the District of Columbia, against which seventy-seven votes were given—the southern senators had a meeting to consult as to what steps the rights of their constituents required them to take. At that meeting a committee was appointed to consult with the members of the House upon the subject.

Upon the passage of the resolution by the House of Representatives of Mr. Gott, by a vote of 98 to 85, *instructing* the Committee to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the buying or selling of slaves in this District, the committee of the Senate saw that the time to act had arrived to avert the mischief which was impending. Upon a few hours' notice they called a meeting of the southern delegation in the two Houses of Congress, without respect of party.

On the night before last the meeting was held in the Senate chamber. Considering the shortness of the notice, and the near approach of the holy-days, when members were wending their way home, the meeting was remarkably full. We learn there were sixty-eight senators and representatives present. Fifteen who were in the city were absent from unavoidable circumstances, and were represented by friends in the meeting; and most of the rest were absent from the city. Several members who had arranged to leave Washington for their homes delayed their departure to attend the meeting.

The details of the proceedings of the meeting have not transpired; and we understand they will not until they are officially published. We learn, however, that Gen. Metcalfe, a senator from Kentucky, was called to the chair; Mr. Venable of North Carolina, appointed secretary; Mr. Atchison of Missouri, first vice president; and Gov. Gayle of Alabama, second vice president.

After the organization, Gen. Bayly of Virginia was called upon by Gen. Foote, one of the Senate committee, to explain the object of the meeting, and to present a series of resolutions, as a basis of its action, which, at the request of that committee, he had prepared.—Mr. Stephens of Georgia moved to refer them to a select committee, composed of one member from each of the slaveholding States, which should take charge of the whole subject, and report to a future meeting, appointed to be held the 15th of January. We regret we are unable to procure a copy of Gen. Bayly's resolutions. They will not be published until the official proceedings are given to the world. We learn they are of a firm and decided, but conciliatory character. They ask nothing for the South but that its rights shall be respected; but they express a firm determination to defend and protect these rights at all hazards, as the only means of preserving the Union. Strong approbation, as we are told, was expressed of them by the meeting.

We also understand that there was great harmony. A very free exchange of opinion took place; but in the final resolution which was adopted there was *perfect unanimity*.

We repeat, as a friend of the Union—as an American—as a friend of political liberty throughout the world—we beg the mad fanatics who would, thus early in its voyage, wreck the ark of human liberty, to pause?—Let them not be deceived. The unanimity of her representatives will be responded to by the people of the South. They will commit a fatal mistake, if they draw such conclusions as we have heretofore adverted to, from the result of the presidential election. Our devotion to the Union cannot be doubted. It has too often, and on too many trying occasions, been tested. But, in the language of a former senator from New York, there is a point beyond which southern forbearance cannot go. If it is expected that they will revere the Union, it must not be made an instrument of inequality, inferiority, degradation, and oppression. Administer the constitution in the spirit of conciliation and compromise in which it was framed, and all will be well. But once depart from its spirit and letter—make it an instrument of oppression rather than of blessing—and you will convert the love for it which now pervades the South into aversion. And from this sentiment may a gracious Providence shield this glorious country.

We give below the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Gott, and also the vote of the House of Representatives upon the same:

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the republic in human beings as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth:

Therefore Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Butler, Canby, Cathcart, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Duncan, (O.) Edwards, Embree, Evans, (O.) Faran, Farrelly, Freedley, Fisher, Giddings, Gott, Greely, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Hall, (N. Y.) Hampton, (N. J.) Hampton, (Pa.) Henley, Henry, Holmes, (N. Y.) Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Johnson, (N. H.) Kellogg, King, (Mass.) Laban, W. T. Lawrence, S. Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lynde, McClelland, McIlvaine, Mann, (Pa.) Mann, (Mass.) Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nes, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Rockwell, (Ct.) Rockwell, (Mass.) Rose, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sherill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Smith, (Ill) Stuart, (Mich.) Strohm, Tallmadge, Thompson, (Pa.) Thompson, (Iowa.) Thurston, Tuck, Turner, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilson—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Botts, Bowlin, Boydon, Bridges, Brown, (Va.) Brown, (Pa.) Brown, (Miss.) Buckner, Burt, Chapman, Chase, Clark, (Me.) Clark, (Ky.) Cobb, (Ga.) Cobb, (Ala.) Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Dromell, Dunn, Evans, (Md.) Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Hall, (Mo.) Hammons, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, Houston, (Ala.) Houston, (Del.) Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jamieson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Jones, (Tenn.) Jones, (Ga.) Kennon, King, (Ga.) La Sere, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Roman, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Thibodaux, Thomas, Thompson, (Ind.) Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wiley, Williams, Woodward—87.

THE GLOBE.

Messrs. Blair & Rives have revived the Washington *Globe*. We have a copy before us containing the valuable and very interesting report of Hon. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Young says, that since his last annual report, there have been proclaimed for sale, exclusive of school lands:

In Ohio, the unsold, *improved* Wyandot lands.	
In Michigan,	2,663,218 acres.
In Wisconsin,	877,963 "
In Iowa,	1,928,317 "
In Missouri,	1,410,049 "
In Arkansas,	937,864 "
In Louisiana,	281,961 "
In Florida,	1,361,369 "
Making a total of	9,459,741 "

The quantity now surveyed and prepared for market, but the greater part of which cannot be offered for sale at present, for the reasons mentioned in the details and notes of exhibit, is 4,716,375 acres.

The quantity of land estimated for survey, the township plats of which are expected to be returned during the year 1849, is 9,113,400 acres; which is about the usual average quantity annually surveyed and brought into market for several years past.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.—Considerable alarm exists in New Orleans on account of the appearance of the cholera in that city. There had been several deaths from the disease—mostly at the Charity Hospital.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM DANBRIGE EPES.—From the Petersburg Republican of the 25th inst., we learn that on the 22d December, in pursuance of sentence passed by the Hon. Judge Nash, William Danbridge Epes suffered the penalty of the law for the crime of murder, perpetrated on the body of Francis Adolphus Muir, Esq., on the 2d day of Feb., 1846. The prisoner made a short speech immediately before his execution took place. He said:

"I have been charged with many crimes.—I have been charged with the murder of a hog drover—I have been charged with the murder of my mother-in-law—I have been charged with the murder of my son—and I have been charged with the murder of my own servant;—but gentlemen, all these charges are false—all false. Would to God I could say as much of that other charge. But of that I am guilty.—I murdered Frances Adolphus Muir. *I murdered him.* He fell by my hand. I have regretted the act ever since it was committed—it has been before my eyes ever since. I have the gratification to state that I believe he is in heaven, and I trust I may meet him there. In his dying moments he said he hoped to meet me there. I hope I shall meet him there, and I believe I will meet him there, for I trust in God's promises.

"Gentlemen—I have seen better days, and many of you know it. But when the tempter is aroused we know not what we may do. I hope that my fate may be a warning for you to shun my example. I leave this world at peace with all mankind. I feel that I am at peace with my God. I trust to meet you all in heaven."

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.

We have at length (says the Baltimore Sun,) from Gen. Taylor's own hand the basis upon which the Cabinet will be organised, though no knowledge as to the particular individuals who will compose it. The New York Courier of Thursday, gives the following extract of a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman in that city, Gen. T. under date of Dec. 7th, having complied with the solicitation to make it public:

BATON ROUGE, March 2d, 1848.

* * * * * * *

"If elected, I shall endeavor to organise my Cabinet in such a manner as to secure a fair and enlightened representation about me of all the great interests of the country; and as far as practicable, to represent all sections of the Union. If constructed upon such principles, it seems to me that the people should be satisfied; and I believe that such would be the case." Z. TAYLOR.

With regard to public curiosty as to the *material* of the Cabinet, the Courier asserts that "it will not be gratified until the 4th of March or thereabouts"—and adds:

"We are not speaking at random in this regard, but weigh the full force of our language when we say, that neither at Washington nor elsewhere, are General Taylor's intentions in regard to his Cabinet, known. He need not act in advance of the time when action is necessary; nor will he promulgate his intentions until he has availed himself of all the time allowed him to render those intentions wise and discreet—the offspring of all the reflection and all the knowledge which time and opportunity can furnish."

We should be much obliged if our political friends of the press in the South would tell us in brief, how many, if any, of General Taylor's friends in the recent canvass, in their respective vicinities, advocated the restoration of the Tariff of 1842, or the repeal of the Tariff of 1846? We have heard some queer stories about the Tariff deceptions of the Southern Whigs, and the exposure would do us essential service, now that the Pennsylvania protectionists want to prove that if they fail to fulfil their promises, it will be the fault of the Democrats.—*Pennsylvanian.*

We heard a number of Whig, or Taylor, speeches during the last canvass, in neither of which did we hear the "restoration of the Tariff of 1842, or the repeal of the Tariff of 1846" advocated. Those questions were not introduced into the canvass, in these parts, by the friends of Gen. Taylor, so far as we have any knowledge or belief. The Wilmot Proviso question, however was discussed with much ability and earnestness, and the Whig argument in favor of Taylor's election was that, upon that question, he was much the most reliable man for the South.

Petersburg Republican.

We speak for this section, of North Carolina, and answer the *Pennsylvanian* in the language of the *Petersburg Republican*, which, is fully applicable to this vicinity.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—As the election for Commissioners of the Town is close at hand, I would recommend the following as a suitable ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election:

A CITIZEN.

JAS. T. MILLER.
JOHN C. BOWDEN.
THOS. C. MILLER.
L. H. MARSTELLER.
JNO. DAWSON.
G. W. DAVIS.
J. D. GARDNER.

Maj. Gen. Gaines has received orders from the President to repair to the Western Division of the Army, to be ready to assume the command of it whenever Major General Taylor's resignation shall create a vacancy there.

☞JOHN W. ELLIS, Esqr., recently elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court, by the Legislature, of which body he was a member, has resigned his seat, and a writ of election for to-morrow, (Saturday,) has been issued to supply the vacancy.

DIVISION ORDERS No. 1.

Head Quarters 6th Division No. Ca. Militia,

WILMINGTON, 27th Dec., 1848.

The following appointments having been made by the Major General, and the persons therein named duly commissioned by the Governor, all officers and soldiers attached to said Division are hereby required to yield them ready obedience, viz:

Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, WILLIAM N. PEDEN.

Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, THOMAS C. MCILHENNY.

Aid-de-Camps, with the rank of Major, GUILFORD L. DUDLEY and NICHOLAS F. NIXON.

By order of
L. H MARSTELLER, Maj. Gen.

DIVISION ORDERS No. 2.

Head Quarters 6th Division No. Ca. Militia,

WILMINGTON, 28th Dec., 1848.

The officers composing the Major General's Staff are hereby ordered to appear in uniform, and mounted, at the quarters of the Major General, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 8th day of January next, to unite with the Clarendon Horse Guards and the citizens, in the presentation of a sword to our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Gaston Meares.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Maj. Gen.

G. L. DUDLEY, } Aids.
N. F. NIXON, }

☞The Field Officers of any Regiment attached to said Division are respectfully invited to join us.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is a correct estimate, or nearly so, of the strength of parties in the Senate, after the 4th of March, 1849—the opening of Gen. Taylor's administration:—

Maine,	Hannibal Hamlin,	1851
	James W. Bradbury,	1853
N. Hampshire,	Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855
	JOHN P. HALE,	1853
Vermont,	*William Upham,*	1855
	S. S. Phelps,	1851
Massachusetts,	*Daniel Webster,*	1851
	John Davis,	1853
Rhode Island,	*Albert C. Greene,*	1851
	John H. Clarke,	1853
Connecticut,	*Truman Smith,*	1855
	R. S. Baldwin,	1851
New York,	*Whig Legislature,*	1855
	Daniel S. Dickinson,	1851
New Jersey,	*Wm. L. Dutcon,*	1851
	Jacob W. Miller,	1853
Delaware,	*J. M. Clayton,*	1851
	Presley Spruance,	1853
Pennsylvania,	*Whig Legislature,*	1855
	Daniel Sturgeon,	1851
Maryland,	*Whig Legislature,*	1851
	Reverdy Johnston,	1853
Virginia,	J. M. Mason,	1851
	R. M. T. Hunter,	1853
North Carolina,	*G. E. Badger,*	1855
	W. P. Mangum,	1853
South Carolina,	A. P. Butler,	1855
	J. C. Calhoun,	1853
Georgia,	*J. W. Dawson,*	1855
	J. M. Berrien,	1853
Alabama,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	Dem. Legislature,	1851
Mississippi,	Jefferson Davis,	1853
	H. S. Foote,	1853
Louisiana,	Pierre Soule,	1855
	S. W. Downs,	1853
Tennessee,	H. L. Turney,	1851
	John Bell,	1853
Kentucky,	*Whig Legislature,*	1855
	J. R. Underwood,	1853
Missouri,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	T. H. Benton,	1853
Ohio,	Uncertain, prob. Dem.,	1855
	Thomas Corwin,	1851
Indiana,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	Jesse D. Bright,	1851
Illinois,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	S. A. Douglas,	1853
Michigan,	Thomas Fitzgerald,	1851
	Alpheus Felch,	1853
Arkansas,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	W. R. Sebastian,	1853
Florida,	*Whig Legislature,*	1855
	D. L. Yulee,	1851
Texas,	T. J. Rusk,	1851
	Samuel Houston,	1853
Wisconsin,	Dem. Legislature,	1855
	Henry Dodge,	1851
Iowa,	Dem. Legislature,	——
	Dem. Legislature,	——

Democrats, 33; Free Soil, (Hale,) 1; Whigs, 25; Uncertain, 1.

Nashville and Chatanooga Rail Road.—The first annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on the 15th inst. Reports, says the Nashville Union, were submitted by the President, Chief Engineer, and Treasurer, which exhibited the affairs of the Company in a most satisfactory condition. These reports were received by the Stockholders with strong marks of approbation and gratification, and were ordered to be published. Their publication will make a decided impression on the public mind Besides showing the energy with which the Board of Directors have prosecuted the grand enterprise, the report of Col. Garnett will satisfy every one of his eminent qualifications for the responsible duties devolved upon him as Chief Engineer; whilst all will concede the eminent ability of Mr. Stevenson in the office of President of the Company. When these reports were read to the Stockholders, they immediately adopted a resolution of thanks to the Directors and Engineer, for their fidelity and energy in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Stevenson was re-elected President of the Board.—*Charleston News.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Joseph Lane, of Indiana, Governor of Oregon, in the place of James Shields, declined.

Charles McVean, Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, in the place of Benjamin F. Butler, removed.

Pierre Auguste Bertrand, melter and refiner of the branch mint at New Orleans, in the place of John L. Riddel, removed.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1849.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEB.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUG.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPT.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCT.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOV.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DEC.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	23
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50½
Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,		a	47½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	50
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	
Wide, do.		a	
Scantling,		a	
Timber, Mill,	2 50	a	6 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	00 00
MOLASSES—WestIndies,	23	a	26
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	4 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—220 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 15	a	
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—	1 15	a	
Tar,	1 10	a	
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	85	a	90
No. 3,		a	70
Spirits Turpentine,	26	a	27
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 27
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	65	a	80
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	40	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh,	5 00	a	6 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 87½	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	nora	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	24
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	30	a	31
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	—
Rice, per tierce,	70	a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 00
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Tar, per bbl.	35	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	—

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 28.

Bacon—Supply of Hams fair—8½ to 9 c.; Middlings and Shoulders, stock light and no demand.

Corn—Received from North Counties 1625 bushels now afloat and unsold—quotations nominal.

Flour—Heavy stock of Fayetteville Flour on the market. Quotations without change.

Lumber—River—No sales.

Timber—Mill—Sales dull—prices range from $2 50 to $6, according to quality.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have only been moderate during the week.—Prices are a shade higher. We quote Soft at $2 15—Hard $1 15—*Tar* $1 10—*Spirits Turpentine*—last sales 27c per gall., & $1 75 for bbls not returnable. Last sales No. 3 *Rosin* 70c.

Peas—Black Eye Peas scarce. Stock of Cow Peas light. See table for prices.

Salt—One cargo 4,000 bushels arrived this week, and changed hands at 24 cents.

Freights—To New York and Philadelphia on Naval Stores, have improved a shade since last Thursday—see lable. To Boston, last rates paid, 40 cents on Turpentine and Tar, and 55 on Spirits Turpentine. None gone forward to latter Port very recently.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26—6 p. m.—The flour market is somewhat better, and closed firmer. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $5, and some asking more. Sales of corn meal at $2 62½, and rye flour $3 25.

There is a fair demand for grain. Sales of red wheat at 1 04 a $1 07; white do 1 10 a $1 12. Corn steady, with sales of 8,000 bushels at 52 a 53 cts. for white, and 54 a 55 cts. for yellow. Sales of 1,000 bushels oats at 27 cts. Rye 62 a 63 cents per bushel.

Sales of whiskey in bbls at 24 cents.

The cotton market is steady, but not active. *Baltimore Sun.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—*Flour and Meal.*—The flour market is somewhat firmer, but without much inqury or activity. Sales this morning of some 300 bbls. Howard street brands at $4 75, and 100 bbls at $4 81½. Holders are generally asking $4 87½, but cannot find purchasers at this price. City Mills—Holders generally ask $5, but find no buyers. Purchases might be made at 4 87½ to $4 93¾. Corn meal 2 56¼ a $2 62½, and Rye flour $3 75.

Grain and Seeds.—The receipts of grain continue large, with considerable sales. Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 1 a $1 05, and white at 1 05 a $1 14. There has been a large business in Corn. The sales to-day amount to probably 80,000 or 100,000 bushels at 45 a 46 cents for white, and 49 a 50 for yellow. Occasionally a lot of choice for shipment to Europe would bring a few cents more. Oats 26 a 30 cents, and Rye 59 a 60.

Whiskey—This article is in fair request, with sales at 24½ a 25 cents per gallon, in hhds and bbls.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between PRICE & FULTON, in the publication of the "Wilmington Journal," ceased to exist on the 22d instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. FULTON. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, the surviving partner, who will continue the publication of the "Journal."

Dec 29, 1848] A. L. PRICE.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 12th of January next, I shall offer for sale at public auction, if not disposed of before, a large two story house and the lot where it stands, and two small lots near the Depot at this place. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. WILSON.

Strickland's Depot, Duplin co., N. C., } 16-3t
December 29, 1848.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Garden and flower Seeds, Bulbous roots, &c., daily expected by W H LIPPITT,

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—During this season of festivity and joy, when all are prone to indulge in the good things of life to excess, let us not forget that the pleasures of the table, when enjoyed beyond the bounds of moderation, are at the expense of health.

To those, however, who are inadvertently led into excess in eating or drinking, and who, in consequence, suffer from headach, sick stomach, lowness of spirits indigestion, and other complaints, the penalty of over-indulgence, we recommend a trial of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, of the North American College of Health. This medicine will remove all complaints which arise from irregularity of diet; and cleans the body from those billious and corrupt humors which are the cause of the above distressing symptoms, and of every malady incident to man.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Fredrick S. Davis, of Pittsboro' to Miss E. M. Quince, daughter of Mr. Parker Quince.

At Buena Vista, near Fayetteville, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Buxton, Edward Cantwell, to Ellen Louisa, third daughter of Gurdon Deming, Esq.

In Sampson County, on the 12th inst., Mr. Joseph Breece, of Fayetteville, to Miss Ida Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Barfield.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst, Dr. Thomas Hogg, to Miss Janet Bryan.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Flora Buie, consort of Mr. Duncan Buie, in the 63d year of her age.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst.; Mr. Wm. McMillan, Sr., aged 61

In Pittsboro', recently, Dr. Reuben C. Poe, in his 49th year.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec 22—Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.
23—Schr Mary Powell, Myers, New York, to do.
24—Schr Harrison Price, Nailor, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
25—Brig Ocela, Stone, New York, to J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Ocecola, Nichols, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Quincy, Kempton, *Boston*, to G W Davis.
Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to R W Brown
26—Brig Charles Hammond, Green, *Boston*, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, *Boston* to W O Jeffreys.
Schr Mary George, Gilchrist, Thomaston, Maine, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr W H Hazard, Saunders, New York, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Lamartine, Eaton, *Bowdoinham*, Me. to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Gen Morgan, Falkenburg, St. Martins, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Louisine, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J & W L McGary
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, to John Banks
Steamer Wm B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.
Brig Olanda, Hill, Nantucket, to Master.
Barque Bros, Soule, *Boston*, to J & D McRae.
27—Schr C B Glover, Watts, Jacksonville, to G W Davis.
Schr Pane, Foreside, Jacksonville, to G W Davis.
Brig Matamora, Kendrick, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown.
28—Brig S R Dow, Merriman, Portland, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

CLEARED.

Dec 22—Schr Eloulse, Robinson, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.
25—Brig Annandale, Sherman, Havanna, by Har

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, December 25, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞—MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authoriz d agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

From the Petersburg Republican.

"PUBLIC OPINION ON THE MESSAGE."

Under this head, the editor of the Washington Union, in his Wednesday's paper, publishes the following just and eloquent tribute to the ability of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. We entirely agree with the opinions which have been so beautifully and forcibly presented by the veteran and accomplished editor, and we venture the assertion that they fully represent the feelings and views of every democrat in the land who has had the pleasure of perusing this the last and the greatest production of our democratic President. All of his annual communications to Congress have been marked with unusual ability—they have borne the most honorable and gratifying testimony alike to his high talents and his devoted patriotism—his wisdom as a statesman, and his firmness and fidelity as the Chief Executive officer of a free and great Republic. But this last production of his pen is greater than any of its predecessors—the noblest of them all,—a sort of mirror which, while it exhibits the greatness and the glory of his country, the splendid achievements of her arms and the almost exhaustless magnificence of her resources, at the same time necessarily reflects the consummate skill and ability which so successfully directed the intricate machinery of Government and produced such happy and splendid results. The administration of James K. Polk, illustrious as it has been for its energy, its patriotism, its sagacity and its brilliancy, deserved a close just such as this unsurpassed state paper will give to it—a manly and complete justification of those great principles of democracy which have been his faithful guides, a noble and invaluable legacy for his successors, and a splendid exemplification of the high endowments of his own head and heart.

His marked ability is placed, by his own administration, beyond the possibility of a serious doubt, and they, and they only, may question his integrity and his patriotism, who shall successfully point to the living statesman who has been more intrepid in the discharge of his duties, more constant in his devotion to all the interests of our great and beloved Republic. Truly, in the appropriate language of Mr. Ritchie, may Mr. Polk "appeal to the sober verdict of the American people." That "verdict," if just to them *must* be gratifying to him; nor are we yet prepared to say that, in the fulness of time, "that same free people" will not call him again from his honored retirement to relume that national glory which has been so splendidly illustrated by his Presidential career.

But, to the extract from the Union:

"If the whigs, with a State paper in their hands from the President's pen which puts their arguments to silence and to shame, and leaves to them only the weapon of abuse and vituperation to wield against, because it places upon the impregnable ground of constitutional right and high public expediency the great principles and truths of the democratic policy—if under such circumstances the whigs choose to make an issue as to the President's *ability*, we certainly shall not argue that issue with them. Let that matter all speak for itself. The President is on record, and the record *will* stand. There is the history of his administration. There is the army of the difficulties which it has surmounted. There are its mighty achievements, and their grand results. And there, too, are the successive State papers of the President, in which all these things and the policy from which they sprang, and the grounds of that policy, are set forth to the people. If these things bear witness to the President's ability—if they testify to his forecast, energy, wisdom, statesmanship—then is this paltry whig detraction not only impotent, but ridiculous, undeserving alike of refutation and of notice. But where did the whigs find out Mr. Polk's want of ability? Was it when he took the lead—yes, the admitted lead in the House of Representatives—first as chairman of the most important committee, and then as Speaker, for session after session, during the stormiest times of General Jackson's administration? Was Mr. Polk's position then second in any respect to that of any man in that House? Did not the very brunt of high and arduous public duty fall upon him; and was it not in the sight of all men most ably and manfully borne? Did the whigs find Mr. Polk wanting in ability, when, after he left Congress, seeing the State of Tennessee in whig hands, he went through it as a candidate, opposed by the ablest whig champion, and, meeting the people face to face, in a single canvass wrested it by the main force of argument and eloquence from whig sway? At these periods, if we remember, it was not even the whig fashion to deny Mr. Polk's ability. In order to do this, they have waited till he has produced a message which is too conclusive to be answered, too formidable to federalism to be neglected, and which, therefore, to the end that its effect upon the popular conviction may be partly averted, must be cried down, and disparaged by reckless and vulgar abuse of the intellectual power which produced it. They dread what they defame. If Mr Polk had written a weak paper for his last message—if he had made the avowal of his principles less manful, or the vindication of them less triumphant—the whigs would have spared him all the compliment of their vituperation. What is now Mr. Polk's lot in this matter, was the lot of Mr. Jefferson before him. His pen, too, was cried down by the federalism which it overthrew, as the pen of a reckless and ranting demagogue. Mr Jefferson has found his compensation and offset for the slander, in the admiration and reverence of the American people. To the sober verdict of the same free people, Mr. Polk may well appeal—appeal in the calm confidence inspired, not less by the character and the results of his administration, than by the victorious ability with which, in this his closing annual communication to Congress, he has laid before them an irresistible vindication of the old time-honored principles of the Jeffersonian platform."

OLD BUT GOOD.—A country girl once riding past a turnpike gate, without paying the usual fee, the tollman hailed her and demanded it; she asked by what authority he demanded toll of her; he answered the sign would convince her that the law required sixpence for man and horse. 'Well,' replied the girl, 'this is a woman and mare, therefore you have nothing to expect!' and she rode off, leaving him the laughing stock of the bystanders.

Ages of activity are required to raise an empire; a single day of sleep is sufficient to overthrow one.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Didn't he make you a present of anything, Lizzy?' asked Margaret Granger of her cousin, Lizzy Green.

'No, not even of a strawberry cushion,' spoke up Lizzy's sister Jane, 'that he might have bo't for a sixpence. I think he's right down mean, selfish, stingy fellow, so I do; and if he doesn't keep Lizzy on bread and water when he gets her, my name's not Jane Green.'

'I wouldn't have him,' said Margaret, jesting, yet half in earnest. 'Let Christmas go by and not make his sweetheart or sister a present of the most trifling value! He must have a penny soul. Why, Harry Lee sent me 'the Leaflet of Memory,' and a pair of the sweetest flower-vases you ever saw, and he only comes to see me as a friend. And cousin William made me a present of a splendid copy of 'Mrs. Hall's Sketches,' the most interesting book I ever read. Besides, I received lots of things. Why, my table is full of presents.'

'You have been quite fortunate,' said Lizzy, in a quiet voice; 'much more so than Jane and I, to receive a great many Christmas presents is to be considered fortunate.'

'But don't you think Edward might have sent you some token of good will and affection in this holiday season, when every one is giving or receiving presents?' asked Margaret.

'Nothing of the kind was needed, cousin Maggy, as an expression of his feelings towards me,' replied Lizzy. 'He knew that I understood their true quality, and felt that a present would have been a useless formality.'

'You can't say the same in regard to Jane. He might have passed her the usual compliment of the season.'

'Certainly he might,' said Jane. 'Lizzy needn't try to excuse him after this lame fashion. Of course, there is no cause for the omission but meanness—that's my opinion, and I speak it out boldly.'

'It isn't right to say that, sister," remarked Lizzy. "Edward has other reasons for omitting the prevalent custom at this season—and good reasons, I am well assured. As to the charge of meanness, I don't think the fact you allege a sufficient ground for making it.'

'Well, I do, then,' said Cousin Margaret.—'Why, if I were a young man, and engaged in marriage to a lady, I'd sell my shoes but what I'd give her something as a Christmas present.'

'Yes—or borrow or beg the money,' chimed in Jane.

'Every one must do as he or she thinks best,' replied Lizzy. 'As for me, I am content to receive no holiday gift, being well satisfied that meanness on the part of Edward has nothing to do with it.'

But notwithstanding Lizzy said this, she could not help feeling a little disappointed—more, perhaps, on account of the appearance of the thing, than from any suspicion that meanness, as alleged by Jane, had anything to do with the omission.

'I wish Edward had made Lizzy some kind of a present,' said Mrs. Green to her husband, a day or two after the holidays had passed; 'it it had been only for the looks of the thing. Jane has been teasing her about it ever since, and calls it nothing but meanness in Edward. And I am afraid he is a little close.'

'Better that he should be so than too free,' replied Mr. Green: 'though I must confess that a dollar or two, or even ten dollars, spent at Christmas in a present for his intended bride, could hardly have been set down to the score of prodigality. It does look mean, certainly.'

'He is doing very well.'

'He gets a salary of $800, and I suppose it doesn't cost him over four or five hundred dollars to live—at least it ought not to do so'.

'He has bought himself a snug little house, I am told.'

'If he's done that he's done very well,' said Mr. Green; 'and I can forgive him for not spending his money in Christmas presents, that are never of much use, say the best you will of them.—I'd rather Edward would have a comfortable house to put up his wife in, than seeing him loading her down, before marriage, with presents of one foolish thing or another.'

'True. But it would not have hurt him to have given the girl something, if it had only been a book, a purse, or some such trifle.'

'For which trifles he would have been as strongly charged with meanness as he is now. Better let it go as it is. No doubt he has good reasons for his conduct.'

Thus Mr Green and Lizzy defended Edward, while the mother and Jane scolded about his meanness, to their heart's content.

Edward Mayfield, the lover of Lizzy Green, was a young man of good principles, prudent habits, and really generous feelings; but his generosity did not consist in wasting his earnings in order that he might be thought liberal and open hearted, but in doing real acts of kindness where he saw that kindness was needed. He had saved from his salary, in the course of 4 or 5 years, enough to buy himself a very snug house, and had a few hundred dollars in the Saving's Bank with which to furnish it when the time came for him to get married. This time was not very far off when the Christmas, to which allusion has been made, came round. At this holiday season, Edward had intended to make both Lizzy and her sister a handsome present, and he had been thinking for some weeks as to what it should be. Many articles, both useful and ornamental, were thought of, but none of them exactly pleased his fancy.

A day or two before Christmas, he sat thinking about the matter, when something or other gave a new turn to his reflections.

'They don't really need anything,' he said to himself, 'and yet I propose to spend $20 in presents, merely for appearance's sake. Is this right?'

'Right if you choose to do it,' he replied to himself.

'I am not quite so sure of that,' he added, after a pause. And then he sat in quite a musing mood for some minutes.

'That's better,' he at length said, rising up and walking about the floor. 'That would be money and good feelings spent to a better purpose.'

'But they'll expect something,' he argued with himself; 'the family will think so strange of it. Perhaps I'd better spend half the amount in elegant books for Lizzy and Jane, and let the other go in the way I propose.'

This suggestion, however, did not satisfy him.

'Better let it all go in the other direction,' he said after thinking awhile longer; 'it will do a real good. The time will come when I can explain the whole matter if necessary, and do away with any little false impression that may have been formed.'

To the conclusion at which he arrived, he remained firm. No present of any kind was made to his betrothed or her sister, and the reader has seen in what light the omission was viewed.

Christmas eve proved to be one of uncommon inclemency. The snow had been falling all day, driven into every nook and corner, clett and cranny, by a piercing northeaster; and now, although the wind had ceased to roar among the chimneys and to whirl the snow with blinding violence into the face of any one who ventured abroad, the broad flakes were falling slowly but more heavily than since morning, though the ground was covered already to the depth of many inches. It was a night to make the poor feel sober, as they gathered more closely around their small fires, and thought of the few sticks of wood or pecks of coal that yet remained of their limited store.

On this dreary night, a small boy, who had been at work in a printing office all day, stood near the desk of his employer, waiting to receive his week's wages and go home to his mother, a poor widow, whose slender income scarcely sufficed to give food to her little household.

'You needn't come to-morrow, John,' said the printer, as he handed the lad the two dollars that were due him for the week's work; 'to-morrow is Christmas.'

The boy took the money, and after lingering a moment, turned away and walked towards the door. He evidently expected something, and seemed disappointed. The printer noticed this, and at once comprehended its meaning.

'John,' he said kindly.

The boy stopped and turned around; as he did so, the printer took up a half dollar from the desk, and holding it between his fingers, said—

'You've been a very good boy, John, and I think you deserve a Christmas gift. Here's a half a dollar for you.'

John's countenance was lit up in an instant. As he came back to get the money, the printer's eye rested upon his feet, which were not covered with a very comfortable pair of shoes, and he said—

'Which would you rather have, John, this half dollar or a pair of new shoes?'

"I'd rather have the new shoes," replied John, without hesitation.

"Very well; I will write you an order on a shoemaker, and you can go and fit yourself," and the printer turned to his desk and wrote the order.

As he handed to John the piece of paper on which the order was written, the lad looked earnestly into his face, and then said, with strongly-marked hesitation—

"I think, sir, that my shoes will do very well if mended; they only want mending'—Won't you please write shoes for my mother instead of me?"

The boy's voice trembled, and his face was suffused. He felt that he had ventured too much. The printer looked at him for a moment or two, and then said—

"Does your mother want shoes badly?"

"Oh, yes, sir. She doesn't earn much by washing and ironing when she can do it, but she sprained her wrist three weeks ago, and hasn't been able to do any thing but work about the house since."

"And are your wages all she has to live upon?"

"They are now."

"You have a little sister, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does she want shoes, also?"

"She has had nothing but old rags on her feet for a month."

"Indeed!"

The printer turned to his desk, and sat and mused for half a minute, while John stood with his heart beating so loud that he could hear its pulsations.

"Give me that order," the man at length said to the boy, who handed him the slip of paper. He tore it up, and then took his pen and wrote a new order.

"Take this," he said, presenting it to John, "I have told the shoemaker to give you a pair for your mother, yourself and your little sister: and here is the half dollar, my boy—you must have that also."

John took the order and the money, and stood for a few moments looking into the printer's face, while his lips moved as if he were trying to speak; but no sound came therefrom. Then he turned away and left the office without saying a word.

'John is very late to-night,' said the poor widow Elliot, as she got up and went to the door to look out in the hope of seeing her boy. Supper had been ready for at least an hour, but she didn't feel like eating anything until John came home. Little Netty had fallen asleep by the fire, and was now snugly covered up in bed. As Mrs. Elliot opened the door, the cold air pressed in upon her, bearing its heavy burden of snow. She shivered like one in a sudden ague fit, and shutting the door, quickly murmured—

'My poor boy—it is a dreadful night for him to be out, and so thinly clad. I wonder why he stays so late away?'

The mother had hardly uttered these words when the door was thrown open, and John entered with a hasty step, bearing several packages in his arms, all covered with snow.

'There's your Christmas gift, mother,' said he in a delighted voice; 'and here is mine, and there is Netty's!' displaying at the same time three pairs of shoes, a paper of sugar, another of tea, and another of rice.

Mrs. Elliot looked bewildered.

'Where did all these come from, John?' she asked, in a trembling voice, for she was overcome with suprise and pleasure at this unexpected supply of articles so much needed.

John gave an artless relation of what had passed between him and the printer for whom he worked, and added—

'I knew the number you wore, and I think I would guess at Netty's size. If they don't fit, the man says he will change them; and I'll go clear back to the store to-night but what she shall have her new shoes for Christmas. Won't she be glad! I wish she were awake.'

'And the tea, sugar, and rice, you bought with the half dollar he gave you?' said the mother.

'Yes,' replied John; 'I bought the tea and the sugar for you. They're your Christmas gift from me. And the rice we'll all have to-morrow. Won't you make us a rice pudding for our dinner?'

'You're a good boy, John—a very good boy,' said the mother, much affected by the generous spirit her son displayed. 'Yes, you shall have a rice pudding. But take off your wet shoes, my son—they are all wet—and dry your feet by the fire.'

'No, not till you put Netty's shoes on to see if they fit her,' replied John. 'If they don't fit, I'm going back to the store for a pair that will. She shall have her new shoes for Christmas. And mother, try yours on—may be they won't do.'

To satisfy the earnest boy, Mrs. Elliot tried on Netty's shoes, although the child was sleeping.

'Just the thing,' she said.

'Now try on yours,' urged John.

'They couldn't fit me better,' said the mother, as she slipped on one of her shoes. 'Now take off your wet ones, and dry your feet before the fire, while I put the supper on the table.'

John satisfied now that all was right, did as his mother wished, while she got ready their frugal repast. Both were too much excited to have very keen appetites. As they were about rising from the table, after finishing their meal, some one knocked at the door. John opened it, and a gentleman came in and said familiarly—

'How do you do, Mrs Elliot?'

'Oh—how do you do, Mr. Mayfield? Take a seat:' and she handed her visitor a chair.

'How has your wrist got, Mrs. Elliot? Are you most ready to take my washing again?'

'It's better, I thank you, but not well enough for that; and I can't tell you when it will be. A sprain is so long getting well.'

'How do you get along?' asked Mr. Mayfield. 'Can you do any kind of work?'

'Nothing more than a little about the house.'

'Then you don't earn anything at all?'

'No, sir—nothing.'

'How do you manage to live, Mrs. Elliot?'

'We have to get along the best way we can on John's two dollars a week.'

'Two dollars a week! You can't live on two dollars a week, Mrs. Elliot; that is impossible.'

'It's all we have,' said the widow.

Mr. Mayfield asked a good many more questions, and showed a very kind interest in the poor widow's affair. When he arose to go away, he said—

'I will send you a few things to-night, Mrs. Elliot, as a Christmas present. This is the season when friends remember each other, and tokens of good will are passing in all directions. I think I cannot do better than to spend all I designed giving for this purpose, in making you a little more comfortable. So when the man comes with what I shall send, you will know that is is for you. Good night. I will drop in to see you again before long."

And ere Mrs. Elliot could express her thanks, Mr. Mayfield had retired.

No very long time had passed before the voice of a man, speaking to his horse, was heard at the door. The vehicle had moved so noiselessly on the snow-covered street, that its approach had not been observed. The loud stroke of the whip handle on the door, caused the expectant widow and her son to start. John immediately opened it.

'Is this Mrs. Elliot's?' asked a carman who stood with his leather hat and rough coat all covered with snow.

'Yes, sir,' replied John.

'Very well; I've got a Christmas present for her, I rather think; so hold open the door until I bring it in.'

John had been trying on his new shoes, and had got them laced up about his ankles just as the carman came. So out he bounded into the snow, leaving the door to take care of itself and was up in the car in a twinkling. It did not take long, with John's active assistance, to transfer the contents of the car to the widow's store-room, which had been for a long time wanting in almost everything.

'Good night to you, madam,' said the carman, as he was retiring, 'and may to-morrow be the merriest Christmas you ever spent. It isn't every one who has a friend like yours.'

'No—and may God reward him,' said Mrs. Elliot, fervently, as the man closed the door and left her alone with her children.

And now the timely present was more carefully examined. It consisted of many articles. First and not the least welcome, was half a barrel of flour. Then there was a bag of corn meal, another of potatoes, with sugar, tea, rice, molasses, butter, etc; some warm stockings for the children, a cheap thick shawl for herself, & a pair of gum shoes—besides a good many little things that had all been selected with strict regard to their use. A large chicken for a Christmas dinner, and some loaves of fresh Dutch cake for the children, had not been forgotten. Added to all this was a letter containing five dollars, in which the generous donor said that on the next day he would send her a small stove and half a ton of coal.

Edward Mayfield slept sweetly and soundly that night. On the next day, which was Christmas, he got the stove for Mrs. Elliot.—It was a small, cheap and economical one, designed expressly for the poor. He sent it with half a ton of coal.

Three or four days after Christmas, Mrs Green said to Lizzy and Jane, as they sat sowing—

"I declare, girls, we've entirely forgotten our washerwoman, poor Mrs. Elliot. It is some weeks since she sent us word that she had sprained her wrist, and could not do our washing until it got well. I think you had better go and see her this morning I shouldn't wonder if she stood in need of something.—She has two children, and only one of them is old enough to earn anything—and even he can only bring home a very small sum. We have done wrong to forget Mrs. Elliot."

'You go and see her, Lizzy,' said Jane 'I don't care about visiting poor people in distress; it makes me feel bad.'

'To relieve their wants, Jane, ought to make you feel good,' said Mrs. Green.

'I know it ought; but I had rather not go.'

'Oh yes, Jane," said Lizzy; 'you must go with me. I want you to go. Poor Mrs. Elliot! who knows how much she may have suffered?'

'Yes, Jane, go with Lizzy, I want you to go.'

Jane did not like to refuse positively, so she got ready and went, though with a good deal of reluctance. Like a great many others, she had no taste for scenes of distress. If she could relieve a want by putting her hand behind her and not seeing the object of penury, she had no objection to doing so; but to look suffering in the face, was too revolting to her sensitive feelings.

When Lizzy and Jane entered the humble home of the widow, they found everything comfortable, neat and clean. A small stove was upon the hearth, and though the day was cold, diffused a genial warmth throughout the room. Mrs. Elliot sat knitting; she appeared extremely glad to see the girls. Lizzy inquired how her wrist was, how she was getting along, and if she stood in need of anything. To the last question she replied—

'I should have wanted almost everything to make me comfortable, had not Mr. Mayfield, one of the gentlemen I washed for before I hurt my wrist, remembered me at Christmas. He sent me this nice little stove and a load of coal, a half barrel of flour, meal, potatoes, tea, sugar, and I can't now tell what all—besides a chicken for our Christmas dinner, and five dollars in money. I'm sure he couldn't have spent less than twenty dollars. Heaven knows I shall never forget him! He came on Christmas eve, and inquired so kindly how I was getting along; and then told me that he would give me a little present instead of to those who didn't really need anything, and who might well forgive him for omitting the usual compliments of the season. Soon after he was gone, a man brought us a car load of things, and on Christmas day the stove and the coal came.'

Jane looked at Lizzy, upon whose face was a warm glow, and in whose eyes was a bright light.

'Then you do not need anything?' said Lizzy.

'No, I thank you kindly, not now, I am very comfortable. Long before my coal, flour, meal and potatoes are out, I hope to be able to take in washing again, and then I shall not need assistance.'

'Forgive me, sister, for my light words about Edward,' Jane said, the moment she and Lizzy left the widow's house. 'He is generous and noble hearted. I would rather he had done this than made me a present of the most costly remembrances he could find, for it stamps his character. Lizzy, you may well be proud of him.'

Lizzy did not trust herself to reply, for she could think of no words adequate to the expression of her feelings. When Jane told her father about the widow—Lizzy was modestly silent on the subject—Mr. Green said—

'That was nobly done! There is the ring of the genuine coin! I am proud of him!'

Tears came into Lizzy's eyes as she heard her father speak so warmly and approvingly of her lover.'

'Next year,' added Mr. Green, 'we must take a lesson of Edward, and improve our system of holiday presents. How many hundreds and thousands of dollars are wasted in useless souvenirs and petty trifles, that might do a lasting good if the stream of kind feelings were turned into a better channel.'

A WASHING DAY EXPERIENCE.

'My dear,' said I, one Monday morning, as ominous washing day indications met my eyes, 'why don't you put out the washing? I'm sure it would be a great deal better.'

'Do you know what it would cost?' returned my wife, a little sharply, for it being Monday, the influence of the day was already beginning to be felt.

'I don't know exactly how much it would cost,' I replied, 'but I do know that it would be a great saving.'

'A saving of what?'

'Of comfort, if of nothing else.'

'Dear bought comfort you would soon find it.'

'How much does the washing cost now?' I inquired.

'Sixty-two and a half cents,' was answered.

'Is that all?'

'Yes. That is all I pay Hester for a day's work, and she does the whole of it in a day.'

'But you forget that you have to board her,' said I.

'And what is that?' returned my wife. 'Her board costs nothing. One mouth more in the family is not felt.'

'I am not so sure of that. Didn't you tell me this morning to get a pound or two more meat for dinner as the washerwoman was here?'

'You don't suppose she will eat two pounds of meat for dinner!' said my wife.

'Yes, but I am not done yet. There are a few more items to add. There is fire, soap, starch, and indigo. Then comes the wear and tear of tubs, washing-boards, clothes-lines, and pins, to say nothing of temper and breakage, consequent upon the cook and chambermaid's ill temper.'

'Breakage! It's preposterous!' said my wife.

'Not at all. Don't you remember when Nancy slipped on the stairs where one of the children had lain a piece of the washerwoman's soap, and broke five dollars worth of things at one *smash*?'

'You might talk that at me until doomsday, and I wouldn't ——'

A loud crash of broken dishes came up from the kitchen at this instant.

'Gracious!' exclaimed my wife. 'What is that?' and she left my side in a twinkling, to investigate the cause and learn the extent of this new crockery disaster. I did not wait to ascertain the result, but decamped for my place of business, fondly hoping that what I had said, enforced so timely by a serious washing-day breakage, would have the desired effect.

At dinner time I went home in that delightful state of doubt as to the reception I should meet, which most men feel on like occasions. The first sound that saluted my ear as I entered, was the crying of one of the children; and instead of that savory odor of dinner so grateful to a hungry man, I snuffed up a humid atmosphere, loaded almost to suffocation with the vapor of soap and ley. I passed the dining-room, but the table was not set, went up into my wife's room, and as I opened the door I was greeted with the exclamation—

'There! I knew it would be so! I can't believe Hannah has put a potato on to cook yet, although I sent her word an hour ago that it was time to see about dinner. But she has been as cross as she could be all the morning.'

'She's been helping wash, I suppose,' said I.

'Of course she has. She always does so. But it's as easy to stop and get dinner at one time as another. I never saw such creatures. I wish you would ring that bell.'

I did as desired. It was answered by the chambermaid.

'Go down and see what under the sun keeps Hannah back with her dinner.'

The chambermaid retired, and in a little while came back with word that the fire had all gone out, and that Hannah was just making it up again.

'Oh dear?' said I, involuntarily drawing out my watch, and looking at the time. 'It's nearly half past two now and I have an engagement at a quarter past three. I cannot possibly wait.'

'It shall be ready in a little while,' said my wife, looking distressed. 'I'll go down and see to it. To think that girl would do so. But it is always so on washing days. Nothing goes right, and there is no comfort in the house.'

To that sentiment I could have uttered an audible 'amen.'

But I deemed it prudent, just at that particular juncture, to observe a perfect silence.

Sooner than I expected, the bell rang, and I went down to the dining room. I found my wife awaiting me at the table, with flushed and heated countenance, and many evidences of worry and excitement. She had cleared Hannah out of the kitchen, set the fire a going with her own hands, and cooked the dinner. But she couldn't eat a mouthful, and my appetite was, by this time, among the things that were. I helped the children and offered to help my wife, but she declined everything. After forcing a few mouthfuls down my throat, I left the table and my unhappy family, and retired to my place of business, feeling in no pleasant mood myself.

'And all this is to be borne and suffered once a week, for the meagre saving of twenty or thirty cents—perhaps nothing? I must use my veto power—must bring into exercise my reserved rights—and I will do it. Suppose it cost a dollar a week more to put out the washing, what of that? Five dollars wouldn't pay for having the nuisance retained in the house.'

On the following morning I had occasion to go into the cellar to make up a fire in the furnace. A gentle tap loosened the hoop on a washing tub, and I had a choice lot of 'kindling.' I was exceedingly liberal in its use, consuming every vestige! On the next morning, another tub performed the same important service, and on that which succeeded I split up the washing-board, and gave six dozen clothes-pins, and a couple of clothes-lines, to the devouring flames.

On Saturday, I informed my wife of what I had done. You may suppose that she lifted her eyes and grew pale with astonishment. But seeing me so earnest about the matter, she made but little opposition, and on Monday I had the supreme delight of seeing all things in order, and sitting down to a comfortable breakfast, dinner, and supper, with a smiling wife and happy children. The dollar and seventy-five cents which it costs, weekly, to have all our washing done out of the house, I pay with more cheerfulness, and with more perfect consciousness of getting my money's worth, than I do any other bill that comes.

MACKEREL.

5 Bbls Extra, No. 1 Mackerel; 5 do No. 2 do, 10 do No. 3 do; 10¼ do No. 1 do; 10½ do No. 2 do; 5 bbls Salmon, for sale low at
[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MULLETS.

50 Bb's Mullets, fresh packed, and for sale low at
[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

BUTTER DEPOT.

I am constantly receiving, on consignment, from New York, fresh Goshen and Orange County Butter, which will be sold to dealers as low as can be purchased in New York. Retailers and house-keepers are requested to call and examine some choice lots.
Oct 13] WM. A. GWYER.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of the aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by one RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson Court-house, in Jeffersor county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named JANE, his father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.
Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

A Question
FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's ompound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Horehound andy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER:

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedlitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.
March 17, 1848.

FLOUR AND BUCKWHEAT.

20 Bbls Extra Canal Flour; 20 half do extra Canal Flour; 25 bags Buckwheat; 25 boxes do; 25 ¼ bbls, do; 25 ½ bbls, do; 5 half bbls, do for sale
[Dec 1] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

RYE.

20 Bags Seed Rye; for sale by
[Dec. 1) W L SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash*. Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, fancy silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, and Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linin cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and black silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of French, English, German, and American Cloths and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.
JOHN R. HAWES.
Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

FRESH RAISINS.

50 Packages Raisins, assorted; 5 boxes preserved Ginger; 5 do. Citron; 2 barrels Currants; Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Shell Barks and Shelled Almonds, for sale by
[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. W. H. FREAR would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that having acquired the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in this ART, he is prepared to offer to the public SUPERIOR LIKENESSES.

For proof of which he solicits an examination of his specimens. DAGUERRIAN ROOM at Dr. WARE'S, Front street, 4 doors North of Market street, where CORRECT Likenesses of adults or children can be had at moderate charges. Portraits Miniatures, &c., copied accurately. Sick and deceased persons taken at any time or weather.

N. B.—Instructions given in the art, and all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS thoroughly taught.
Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1848 11-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes.

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m

SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with care-ful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY.
Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-tf

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage Licenses
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants. Ca Sa
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale. Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT nine hundred acres, on the western side of Merrick's Creek, in New Hanover County, known as the Rich Land plantation. The tract of land embraces a large portion of very excellent farming land, with excellent water facilities to market. It is situated within two miles or less of a good landing, on the North-East branch of Cape Fear, and is every way susceptible of being rendered one of the best farms